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tion or indifference, but not so when the danger approximates, or the sense of it is real. A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timed imagination, cannot be wholly against reason. This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light emough to be blown away, or to fail to pieces at any moment, but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in their fall."

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From March 20, till april 20. Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more, By our capacity of grace, divine, From creatures Superior as we are, they yet depend Not more on human help, than we on their's, Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were giv'n In aid of our defects. In some are found Such teachable, and apprehensive parts, That man's attainments in his own concerns, Match'd with th' expertness of the brutes in theirs, Are ofttimes vanquish'd and thrown far behind.

COWPER.

To the observer of nature alone, is the connection between man and his less gifted associates conspicuous, from their propensities, he is deriving continual benefit, yet how wantonly and foolishly does he aim at their destruction, and some there are; so deaf to the most enchanting of all music, that they wage eternal war, in order to preserve a mouthful of fruit or a few grains of corn, and year after year, untaught by the destruction, from caterpillars, snails, and other insects, which their gardens and fields present, continue to persecute with unrelenting eruelty their best friends, destroying their nests, and often separating the happy partners, united by the most disinterested affection. It might be thought unnecessary to plead in behalf of an innocent race, who if they do not enter our habitations, seeming confident of our hospitality, build their admirable structures closely adjoining, structures, which to inquiring minds exhibit admirable proofs of that Almighty power, which governs the universe, and guides even the wren, in the construction of its curious fabric. man's officiousness to interfere with the economy of nature, the chain is often broken, but a hok, is never lost without detriment, and suffering multitudes have often lamented, when too late, the loss of a single species of bird. How many insects would live to destroy the springing plants, and torment us even in our houses, if the common swallow did not come for a single season, and how much would snails and caterpillars, increase their numbers, were the thrush, the blackbird, and the common sparrow extirpated. As this therefore is the season when birds claim that protection which their services deserve, it is hoped that this attempt to claim for innocence and beauty a peaceful retreat will be successful in rousing some benevolent minds to active exertions in their favour.

March 21 Double Daffodil (Narcissus)

22, Sweet scented Violet (Viola odorata) in full flower.

27, This day the Common Lark (Alauda arvensis) which had been silent during the preceding bad weather and cold days was again singing.

28, Blue Wood Anemone (Anemona Appenina) flowering.

30, Redwing (Turdus Hiacus) not migrated yet.

- April I, Bulbous Fumatory (Fumaria bulbosa) flowering.
- 2, Grape Hyacinthus (Hyacinthus Botryoides) flowering. 8, Barren Strawberry (Fragaria sterilis) flowering.

12, Starch scented Hyacinth (Hyacinthus racemosus) and Great Yellow Jonquil (Narcissus Calathinus) flowering. Fieldfares (Turdus pilaris) not yet migrated.

13, Alpine Cress (Arabis Alpina) flowering.

14, Wood Sorrel (Oxalis Acetosella) flowering Willow Wren (Sylvia Trochilus) come and Singing. This bird was not observed until the 22d last season.

18, Scentless Violet (Viola Canina) flowering.

20, Snowy Medlar (Mesphilus Canadensis) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From Murch 20, till April 20.

REMARKABLE as the present period has been for moisture, it has not been on the whole such disagreeable weather as characterized the same time last season, at that time there was often hail showers, and the mountain tops were several times white, this season although wet, has not been cold, and vegetation has been little if any thing standed, and we may have our May-pole as green as usual

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March 21, 26, . .
                  . Dry cool days.
                   . Very wet.
      27,
                .
     24, 30,
                   . Pleasant dry days.
                .
     31, .
                   . Wet.
                •
 April i, .
                   . Misty, rain.
      2, .
                   . Wet.
      3, .
                   . Showery.
                   . Hait.
       4,
      5, 6, .
                   . Heavy rain during these nights.
      7, . .
                   . Dry.
      8, 9,
                   . Showery.
                   . Dry cold days.
     10, 12, . .
     14,
                   . Dry pleasant.
     15, 16,
                  Ram at night.
     18, . .
                   . Rain.
                   . Pleasant dry day.
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The Barometer has shown very little variation from 28.5 inches, 5-tenths.

The Thermometer was in the morning of the 23d March at 55 degrees, and on the 18th of April at 49, so that upon the whole a Spring temperature has prevailed.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR MAY 1810.

On the 3d of this month we have a new Moon, but without an eclipse, the Moon being at this time too far from the node to produce one.

10. The Moon is seen, at their first appearance, under the stars called the first of the Crab, one of which, namely, the first suffers an occultation. This takes place at $9\frac{1}{2}$ minutes past 9, the star being 7 south of the Moon's centre, and at $1^{1/4}$ minutes past 10; the star re-appears, being then $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes south of her centre, of course she passes near to the second, first, and she is nearest to this star, at 7 minutes past 10—If the evening be fine on attention will be deservedly called to this object, which would be very beautiful, if the stars were of the first magnitude. At 9 she is 70° 39′ from the first of the Virgin.

15, She passes the meridian at 22 minutes past 9 r.m. being under the 4th and 5th of the Virgin. The 3d, 7th, and 2d, of this constellation; the remaining three of the five stars in the Triangle being to the west of her; the first of the Virgin is below her to the east. At 9 she is 45°49' from the first of the Lion, and 55°52' from Antares.

20, She rises after Saturn, and may be seen at some distance from this planet, and the two first stars of the Scorpion, at 9 she is 70° 14′ from Fomalhaut, and 63° 39′ from Spica in the Virgin.

25, The Moon rises in the morning at 4 minutes past 1, under the second star of the Water Bearer.

30, The Moon rises in the morning at 7 minutes past 3, passes the meridian at 54 minutes past 9, and sets at 25 minutes past 5 p.m. at 9 she is 82° 47° from Foundhaut.

Mercury is an evening star, during the whole of this month; at first too near the Sun to be seen, but his duration above the horizon after Sun-set increases very fast. On the 13th we shall see him near the horizon, above Venus; the two planets being above the Pleiades and the Hyades with Aldebaran. The Moon passes him on the 4th.

Venus is an Evening star during the whole of this month, her duration above the horizon after Sun-set continually increasing. She will be seen at first about half an hour after Sun-set; her motion is direct through about 38° beginning at a point under the Pleiades and ending in a point above the 7th Star of the Twins. The Mopp passes her on the 4th.

Mars is an Evening star this month, but so near the Sun, that after the beginning of the month he will not be noticed by any but the keen observer, to the north of west-north-west, near the horizon. The Moon passes him on the 4th.

Japiter is a morning star, too near the Sun to be visible in the early part of the month, but in the latter part of it, he will be the bright harbinger of day, having above him to the west the three first stars of the Ram. The Moen passes him on the 3d.

Sature is on the meridian on the 1st, at 22 minutes past 2 in the morning and on the 19th, at 8 minutes past 1. The night is therefore very favourable for observations on this planet as at midnight he will be in the part of the heavener opposite to the Sun. The Moon was him on the 20th

heavens opposite to the Sun. The Moon passes him on the 20th.

Herschell is on the meridian at 50 minutes before 1 on the morning of the 1st, and at three quarters past 10 at night on the 21st. The Moon passes him on the 17th.

ERRATA IN NUMBER XX.

Page 198, col. 2nd, first line from the top of the page for magestic read majestic.... Page 198, col. 2nd, 2nd develope.

BUMBER XXI... Page 219. col. 1st. Thinke read the other at the base. for hit first building at the base. for hit first building at the base. for hit first building at the base.